

# THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

Telephone Calls (Old and New).

Business Office, 2331 E. Editorial Room, 2331 E.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.  
Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month.  
Daily, without Sunday, 8 cents per month.  
Single copies, 2 cents per copy.  
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Daily, per week, 70 cents.  
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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Selected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Dearing, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 25 North Main street.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

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Governor Chandler seems to aspire to surpass Senator Tillman in boorishness and hatred of the North, but his ability is not up to his ambition.

Those who talk of the President's modifying the Platt amendment should remember that it is a law of the land, and he has no more right to change it than he has any other law.

General Grant has been dead nearly fifteen years, yet thousands of Americans will recall that this is the anniversary of his birth. In all time his name will have a place in the list of the greatest Americans.

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who was the most influential man in the State prior to the advent of Tillmanism, partly sustains Senator Mc Laurin in his recent speech, declaring that he would have voted as did Mc Laurin.

The emigration fever in Porto Rico seems to have subsided as rapidly as it rose, and there is said to be work there for all who want to work. There is nothing the matter with Porto Rico except the surviving blight of Spanish rule, and that is passing.

Those who declare that Anarchists should be permitted to utter their heresies as they please because there is no danger of anarchy prevailing in this country forget that the wild words of such orators have frequently incited drunks to attack rulers.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes and the tobacco and paper of which they are made; still, the chances are that cigarettes will be smoked in the penitentiary state, since no law, even a curfew law, will enforce itself.

There is danger that there will be greater opposition to close relations between the United States and Cuba on the part of those engaged in certain industries in this country than on the part of residents of Cuba, who will very soon learn the importance to Cuba of the relations indicated in the Platt amendment.

Mr. Bryan says he will not run for President again "unless it seems necessary for the advancement of the principles to which I adhere." If the principles are right they will advance whether he runs again or not, and if they are wrong his running again will not advance them. Mr. Bryan takes himself too seriously.

If Mr. Bryan said, as reported, that "if the production of gold increases to such an extent as to furnish a volume of money which will keep pace with population and business the restoration of bimetalism will not be necessary," he has practically declared that he made a mistake in committing his party to 16 to 1 in 1896 and 1900.

The St. Louis Republic, an anti-administration paper, is candid enough to say that "the terms of the Platt amendment, to which objection is raised by the Cubans, are not unfair, nor do they threaten the liberties of the people of Cuba." Of course not. The trouble with the Cubans is they do not recognize fair and honest dealing when they see it.

It would be rash to conclude, that the appointment of a board of national administration by the Emperor dowager of China implies any abdication of power on her part or a desire to make things easier for the foreign powers. The Empress is a very cunning as well as a very able woman, and she is not giving any points to the foreigners, whom she hates bitterly.

More oratory does not represent the highest form of mental culture or discipline, but it is a pretty good sign of promising qualities, especially in the young. The delegates from a number of high schools who competed for oratorical honors in this city last night represent the flower of the youth of the State, and their ambition to excel is worthy of all praise. Some of them will be heard from hereafter.

General Wood, governor general of Cuba, says that with Cuba there are two great questions to be settled: the reduction of the duty on sugar and the adoption of the Constitution. The United States must, he says, see the justice of giving Cuba an advantage by reducing our duty on raw sugar unless we are willing to give the people of the island absolute independence and treat their government as we treat other independent governments. If the United States insists upon the Platt amendment, the general says, it must be prepared to see the duty on sugar as to give a great impetus to the leading industry of the island.

Some of the Journal's exchanges from cities in the Ohio valley are profuse in their praise of the Weather Bureau for its warning bulletins regarding the present

flood in the Ohio river and its tributaries. They say the warnings have saved millions of dollars' worth of property and probably many lives. The praise is well deserved. People who sneer at the predictions of the Weather Bureau as "always wrong," etc., do not know what they are talking about. The predictions are right in a great majority of instances, and are of immense value to a large and large number of people. No branch of the government service better deserves liberal support than the Weather Bureau.

## UNCLE SAM'S LAST WORD.

History makes its own surprises. The visit of the Cuban commissioners to Washington is a very unique incident and one which will probably occupy considerable space in future histories that deal with details. It has never happened before that a great and powerful nation which has liberated a struggling people from the domination of a hated government has had to ask the liberated people for a few guarantees intended to protect the interests of the liberated people as well as of the intervening power. By any international standard or by any measurement of dollars and cents it would be impossible to estimate the value of the service which the United States has rendered Cuba. History furnishes no parallel to it. Five years ago nobody dreamed of such an outcome. Neither Spain nor the United States, and least of all the Cubans, foresaw a war that would result in the final expulsion of the Spaniards from the western hemisphere and the liberation and independence of Cuba. This is what has happened. Now, after two years of the best government Cuba has ever known, a Cuban commission is visiting Washington ostensibly to ascertain whether the intention of the United States towards Cuba is honorable and whether the new Cuban government ought to assume an attitude of confidence and friendship towards the nation that has given them independence or an attitude of distrust and hostility. That is the real question involved in the present visit of the Cuban commissioners to Washington. Although their visit implies distrust and ingratitude they should, of course, be kindly received and hospitably treated. A great and powerful nation cannot afford to assume any other than a generous attitude towards a people who are not yet torn as a nation. But the Cuban commissioners should be given to understand that politeness and generosity are one thing and business is another. They should be given to understand that they cannot expect to be the sole beneficiaries of a war prosecuted primarily in their behalf. There are others. American interests must be safeguarded as well as Cuban. The Platt amendment adopted by both houses of Congress is as follows:

1. Cuba shall make no treaty with any foreign power that would impair its independence nor allow any foreign power to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes jurisdiction in or control over any portion of the island.

2. The Cuban government shall not contract any debt or incur any liability, and shall not make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island after defraying current expenses shall be inadequate.

3. The United States shall have the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a stable government and for discharging the obligations imposed by the treaty of Paris.

4. All acts of the United States during its military occupancy of Cuba are ratified and rights thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

5. Plans to be agreed upon for the sanitation of Cuban cities and prevention of epidemics.

6. Title to the Isle of Pines to be adjusted by treaty.

7. All debt or liability to the United States lands for coal or naval stations.

Considering what the United States has done for Cuba these requests are very moderate. They should have been granted without a moment's delay. Inasmuch, however, as the Cuban commissioners have seen fit to come to Washington to find out what the amendment means they should be given distinctly to understand that it is the ultimatum of the United States, that the President has no authority to modify the conditions, and that there is no probability whatever that Congress will do so. They should be kindly received and treated, and wine and in good style and sent back with a firm assurance that the Platt amendment is Uncle Sam's last word.

## TOO MUCH FOR HUMAN WEAKNESS.

The weakness of human beings under unusual conditions and temptations, while the most constant of human traits, is not that which affords cause for censure.

For instance, after ex-Senator Pettigrew broke faith with the Republican state convention of South Dakota and became a Silver Republican and Populist, he assailed Wall-street methods and stigmatized Wall-street speculators and capitalists as the wickedest of a most wicked and perverse generation.

So fully did he devote his time to vehement denunciation along these lines that his fellow-men who desire a little rest in this vale of tears fled his presence as they would a plague, or the modern terror, the microbe of man's size. But the ex-senator has been in Wall street on the winning side, and, to use a common phrase, has "cleaned up" \$50,000. It is said that the world now looks different to him. What he has denounced as gambling in stocks has become a financial operation affecting valuable railroad properties. Mr. Charles A. Towne, who was for a brief season a candidate for Vice President with Mr. Bryan, was one of the most vehement and voluminous denouncers of corporations. In each of them he saw a full-grown giant foe of the human race. But Mr. Towne has become the attorney of a corporation that may be a trust; his eloquent tongue is silent and his choice assortment of expletives no longer has value, even in a junk shop.

These are but samples of the weakness and helplessness of the tribes of the people when they encounter the seductive propositions which the McKinley era of prosperity presents. To have listened to such men early in the campaign one would have said to himself, Here are men who, for the interests of the people, are the Davids who fight the Goliaths of corporations, trusts and the gamblers of the New York Stock Exchange. So long as such eloquent tribunes of the people live, one would say, the masses will have warning of the direful events which follow in the train of an era of unexampled prosperity. But, alas! for the weakness of human nature. General Coxy dropped the command of the army of troops when a money-making venture in manufacturing presented itself; ex-Senator Pettigrew and Mr. Towne are reported among those who have fallen easy victims to deals in trusts, stocks and attorneys for wealthy corporations. Indeed, there is reason to fear that there would not be a corporation denouncer left if each of them should be confronted with portions of the profits of

corporations which have become successful under the era of Republican prosperity. It is too much for that human weakness which finds no exception in the loud-talking reformers.

## ALREADY DETERMINED.

If the organization of civil government in the Philippine Islands is going on wisely, as is said, and which no doubt is true, it is a novel suggestion to follow that conclusion with the statement that pretty soon, therefore, we shall be able to consider the question of the ultimate fate of the islands. We might well suppose that there was uncertainty as to the fate or destiny of the islands if wise civil government was not being organized. This is what is being organized, and ends uncertainty as to the fate of the islands as the work proceeds, and in the end there arises nothing to consider. It is hardly supposable that when the Nation has accomplished the work now proceeding so admirably it will abandon its sovereignty and run away. It did not do that with any of its former acquisitions. It is worse than idle to burden ourselves with questions of territorial status or statehood. If we have found it wise to hold former acquisitions over half a century under territorial status we could hold them and any others a century or two if found necessary. Call it "colony" or by any other name, the just forms of government emanating from our organic law will doubtless prevail. We have no other resource for civil government. Scan the horizon as we may, and there are no signs anywhere of a desire to have any different kind than that laid down in our organic law for New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

If anybody has an idea that this Nation will establish our form of government in the Philippines and then wholly sever all relations with them he may as well dismise it. The people of this Nation believe in our kind of government, in a civilization strong enough to desire others to enjoy it, and especially to see that peoples that come under our sovereignty adopt it and become strong enough by our unending contact to maintain it forever. Governments are not organized for the purpose of ending a rebellion, nor for a generation or a hundred generations, but for all time and till better is evolved. Ours is the best we know, and there is nothing to do now but to proceed to perpetuate it on every soil where we have rightful sovereignty.

It is well to be rid of our sense of provincialism and to realize that the Nation has permanently expanded beyond its sea-coasts; that while it goes nowhere in aggressive conquest, it has faith in its institutions for any people who come under our sovereignty in natural order, and that the ultimate fate of such acquisitions and peoples is already written in the experiences of more than a century of beneficent government.

In 1881, a year of general business activity, the sale of postage stamps was 67 cents per capita. In 1890, another prosperous year, the sale of stamps was 56 cents per capita. In 1900 the outlay for postage stamps was \$1.33 per capita. That is, in twenty years the sale of postage stamps on the basis of population has doubled. In the realm of statistics there can be found few facts which so briefly, yet so conclusively, tell the story of the country's progress as these figures indicating the greater use of the mails.

If the gentleman signing his letter "Cheap Fuel," and who writes from Terre Haute, will send his name for the information of the editor of the Journal his communication will be printed.

## FROM HITHER AND YON.

In Her Favor.

Baltimore American.

Slithering—Curious case of that young peasant girl who is full of needles. It seems she is a very common person.

Slithering—Yes, but she has lots of good points.

Local Pride.

Philadelphia Press.

"Pa," said little Willie Hornblower, "what is meant by a 'commote state'?"

"Well, sir," replied the prominent Chicagoan, "that adjective applies to any State outside of Illinois."

Regrets.

Judge.

"Doctor, you told me three months ago that if you didn't perform an operation on me I would be a dead man in twenty-four hours."

"Well, sir, I was wrong, and I can only express my great sorrow for it."

Betrayed.

Detroit Journal.

"The Scot says 'ay' for 'yes,'" observed Mordeant. "Singular, is it not?"

I confessed that it was, suspecting nothing. "But the Frenchman says 'oui.' Is that singular or plural?"

I saw now that I was being betrayed, and, throwing myself upon him, I bore him to the earth.

Nice Thing.

Ohio State Journal.

"That's a nice thing you say about my business in your paper this week?"

"What's a nice thing?" asked the country editor.

"Read it and see."

The editor read:

"If you want to have a fat wife keep it."

Stop the press!

## KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Several Parties of Boers Forced to Surrender After Fighting.

LONDON, April 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, at Pretoria:

"Since yesterday the columns report the Boers lost to 22 killed, 20 wounded, 47 captured and 42 surrendered. In addition to the foregoing, Lieutenant Reid, with twenty bushmen, captured, southeast of Commissie drift, Oliphant's river, Commandant Schroeder and forty-one Boers, together with Maxim gun, and a few men crept up and surrounded the men before dawn and opened fire. The Boers immediately surrendered."

Scotchman Resent Pro-Boer Talk.

EDINBURGH, April 26.—Mr. J. X. Mariman, former treasurer of Cape Colony, who, with Mr. J. W. Sauer, is now representing the Afrikaner bond in Great Britain and urging immediate federation of South Africa into a self-governing commonwealth under the British flag, addressed a meeting of three thousand to-day in Waverley Market, Edinburgh. Before he would proceed he was necessary to suppress organized disturbances, to eject a large number of "cat-callers and howlers," and to arrest several persons for assault. Eighty policemen were needed to keep order inside the hall, while a large force of mounted police outside prevented thousands from entering the hall. Several were injured in scuzzings.

# OHIO RIVER AT CINCINNATI STATIONARY AT 59.45 FEET.

May Begin to Fall Slowly This Afternoon, but Will Not Go Below Danger Line Until Monday.

MUCH SUFFERING REPORTED

MANY PEOPLE DESTITUTE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER.

Thousands of Persons Thrown Out of Work and Many Homes Filled with Water.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The Ohio river has been stationary here and for some distance below Cincinnati since 9 o'clock this morning, when the limit of 59.45 feet was reached. Those depending on the prediction of the limit not exceeding 58 feet have suffered, since the stage became almost ten feet above the danger line.

Local Forecast official Basler said to-night: "I look for the river to remain stationary until to-morrow morning, when there may be a perceptible fall. I think the flood will decline very slowly, and that it will take six days before a stage of 55 feet will be reached. A reduction to 56 feet, the danger line at Cincinnati, will not come before Monday."

Favorable report is reported throughout the Ohio valley and relief is confidently expected. The conditions on both sides of the river here to-night are quite serious.

The Ludlow Lagoon suffered much damage to-day, as well as the Newport race track and other places on the Kentucky side. On both sides of the river public storehouses have been opened for the destitute by municipal authorities, but there is no call for aid. Many sick have been removed from the river valley to hospitals. Relief committees have been organized at many places above Cincinnati where there is distress.

It is estimated that five hundred residences have been inundated in the east end of Cincinnati and more on the west side along Mill Creek valley. Those who have been flooded districts along the frontage of the Ohio river, where tenements as well as business suffered. On the Kentucky side, from Covington through Newport, Bellevue and Dayton, the situation is equally distressing. Thousands are out of work here and the river valley is a scene of desolation. Among those closing to-day were the lower shops of the Fay & Egan Company, rendering five hundred men idle.

The street railways are still crippled, but the street cars are running all passengers. The street cars are running all passengers. The street cars are running all passengers.

Two railroads have been closed, and the street cars are running all passengers. The street cars are running all passengers.

Robinson's circus expected to open here to-day. The circus is expected to open here to-day. The circus is expected to open here to-day.

At Evansville and Henderson.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 26.—The river at 7 o'clock to-night was rising slowly at forty-eight feet. A stage of forty-nine feet is expected by Sunday afternoon. Almost the entire Union township, of this county, has been inundated. General freight agents built on stilts and men are going about in skiffs.

At Henderson, Ky., the river is several miles wide. Thousands of logs are passing here. The indications are that the river will fall in a few days. The city of Henderson passed to-day and reported hundreds of people homeless down the river between here and Cairo.

No Damage at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—At 11 o'clock to-night the river had reached thirty-two feet six inches, which is four feet six inches above the danger line, and was rising at the rate of a quarter of an inch an hour. It is expected to reach the maximum at 4 a. m. Saturday. No damage has been done here. The river is several miles from houses near the river, in which the water is now over the first floors.

## NOT A REGENCY.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

need be any apology whatever. The stories of their looting are false, to my knowledge. Believing that the government would not demand a monetary indemnity for the murder and pillaging of native Christians I advised them that wherever they could make a settlement themselves with the villages where those murders or destruction of property had taken place to make them on their own responsibility. Li Hung Chang and Chang Yen Kai, who had been in the least possible fashion. There is no government and no compensation for anything. They must make their own way together voluntarily on their part."

ASKED TO EXPEL FOREIGNERS.

Appeal to Chinese in Peking—Memorial to the Throne.

PEKING, April 26.—The Chinese are wondering if the imperial commission, appointed by an edict issued April 23, to inquire fully into the questions of reform, really means the relinquishing of absolute power by the court, or whether it is merely the formation of a privy council.

Notices in Chinese were placed during the night calling on patriotic Chinamen to rise May 15 and expel all foreigners.

Yung Lu Ting, the censor of Chi-Li province, has memorialized the throne to provide to Peking as soon as possible, in order to pacify the people, who are looking eagerly for the return of the emperor.

The censor is certain there is no danger, and if the Emperor is doubtful, he can return to the capital and examine the conditions and arrange for the foreign evacuation. But he adds an edict for his Majesty's return should immediately be issued.

The sixteen Krupp guns and sixty-seven mounted machine guns captured by the British near Shang-Hai-Kwang are in excellent condition. An Indian native officer, who

made the capture, was offered two carts of silver if he would not take the guns and sail.

The British residents, who retired beyond the great wall, have reappeared at another place within the international area. Strong representations have been made to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in regard to the policy of their immediate retirement.

The French force is in readiness to renew the operations, but has been ordered to await the reception of the imperial edicts.

## Wanted to Perform Funston's Act.

PARIS, April 26.—M. Goulois affirms that General Baillaud and Colonel Marchand some time ago contemplated an attempt to seize the Chinese Empress and court.

Marchand, however, approached General Baillaud and asked if he would undertake a certain enterprise, which would very probably hasten the end of hostilities. The general, however, was unwilling, and General Baillaud and Marchand drew up a plan, the execution of which was vetoed, but the scheme was not abandoned, opposed the scheme and it fell through.

## BIG SEIZURE OF GAME.

Over 22,000 Quail, Grouse and Ducks Confiscated at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 26.—State Game Commissioner H. W. Loveday, acting under United States government authority, has made what is believed to be the greatest seizure of game birds on record. More than 22,000 quail grouse and ducks have been confiscated because they were shipped in violation of the federal law known as the Lacey act. Suits are to be instituted against forty-eight men, charged with the shipment of game birds into Illinois contrary to law.

The seizures and the suits are the results of the game commissioner's work in connection with T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of biological survey at Washington, who has been charged with the enforcement of the Lacey law. Of the total number of birds seized, 10,000 were quail, 10,000 were grouse and 2,000 were ducks. The birds were taken by the authorities at the same time that the game was seized.

## Fish Netter Shot.

AKRON, O., April 26.—Ed Frye is dying in the hospital from wounds received last night in an encounter with Warden Ruckie and Fox. Frye and Frank Wages were discovered by the warden in the act of fishing with a net in Long lake, and on being called on to surrender, they refused to open fire, which was returned by the warden. Frye was shot in the chest and Ruckie received a slight wound.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

R. D. Houghteling, who shot Officer William Messenger in a revolver fight at the Harrison-street Police court, Chicago, Wednesday, died at the County Jail Hospital yesterday of wounds inflicted by Messenger's bullet.

Stephen A. Wetmore and Joseph H. Kelly, formerly president and secretary of the Wetmore Institute of Magnetic Healing at Chicago, Mo., who recently were indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy to defraud, were yesterday each fined \$1,000.

A rogue's gallery of card sharps is to be provided by the New York police, to be put up in the precinct of the Big transatlantic liners running out of that port. This action is the result of the alleged swindling of Dr. Joseph Muller out of \$8,000 on a recent voyage.

John Curry, a banker of Windsor, Ont., who arrived at New York on the steamship Atlantic, is in trouble with the customs authorities because he did not declare jewelry worth in the neighborhood of \$2,700, which he says is his own, but which the Canadian relatives of a friend who died abroad.

Thomas McGeehan, manager, superintendent and cashier of the brewing firm of Boyle & McGeehan, of Philadelphia, was arrested at Covington, La., by Detectives Beyer and Crawford, and Special Officer Bellshaw on a charge of having embezzled \$10,000 from the firm, and having used the money on horses.

Notice of contest was served yesterday on Mayor R. A. Wells, of St. Louis, by Leo McElwain, the Municipal Ownership party's candidate for that office. In the contest McElwain charges that Wells is a conspirator to steal the election by the use of the Democratic managers, who are to be paid for their services.

J. T. Tolin, of Kansas City, superintendent of construction and representative of contractors who are building an office building at Tulsa, was arrested yesterday on the charge of murder. Tolin is alleged to have had an altercation with Dave Berry, a negro, and to have struck him with a piece of iron. The injury proved fatal.

Fire Marshal Swenke, of Chicago, one of the best known firemen in the country, will be retired and another man, presumably First Assistant Marshal Murphree, will take his place next week. Marshal Swenke, who has served Chicago for more than fifty years, has prepared his resignation, which he will submit to the mayor at any time.

Four men charged with having shot William McElwain, a fireman, who was killed by a bullet near Carbondale, Ill., and positively identified as the criminals by one of the witnesses, who are charged with evidence. The fifth party is thought by detectives of the Illinois Central system to be a negro named Bertha Goldsmith, who was arrested yesterday at Carterville, dressed in male attire.

Capt. M. L. Scovell, for the past four years assistant general freight agent of the Kansas City Southern and Gulf, has resigned, effective May 5. Charles E. Perkins, who has been assistant general freight agent of the same line for the past two years, will succeed Captain Scovell at Texas City, with the title of general freight agent of the Texas & Fort Smith and assistant general freight agent of the Kansas City Southern, and general freight agent of the Plant system, Savannah, Ga. Perkins is a native of Kansas City, and has been with the Kansas City Southern, with headquarters at Kansas City.

## MARINE HAPPENINGS.

The latest figures show that the Black sea and Baltic ship canal has become self-sustaining, with a clear profit of 20,000 marks. Since the canal receipts have more than doubled.

J. B. Hodson, head accountant of the Montana Mining Company, operating the famous Drummond mine, was killed by a bullet at Santa Barbara, Cal., by shooting himself. Poor health was the cause.

Three men were seriously injured by an explosion at the Swan coal shaft near Pittsburg, Kan., yesterday. The injured are Charles Brown, Thomas Burns and Thomas Norton. Brown will probably die.

A dispatch from Cadiz states that the new Dutch steamer Carolina, from Amsterdam, was wrecked on the Dutch East Indies coast, backed off into deep water and foundered. All on board were saved and landed at Cadiz.

The British ship Doveney Hall, 114 days out from Liverpool with a general cargo, arrived at San Francisco, Ind., yesterday. Three sailors died and were buried at sea. A third fell overboard and was drowned.

The United States Steel Company sent out its first ships from Duluth yesterday—four white bark barges, two each to Two Harbors and Grand Island. They were loaded with iron ore, as the engineers still refuse to handle the corporation's steamships.